PARIS TOPICS.

PUBLIC TALK AND SOCIAL GOSSIP. GUISHED PEOPLE WHO WAITED FOR THE OTHER TO CALL FIRST-PRIVATE ENTERTAIN-

During the recent visit of the Prince of Wales in Paris, that gentleman and Gambetta warted ch other to begin the business of exchangng visits, each for reasons of his own, and th waited in vain. It is stated that there are many breaches of official etiquette now, and it not that the Bonapartes are rude and erse, there might be a social revulsion in favor of that party. The struggle for office is mid to be producing an unpleasant effect upon o manners of many French people. Interest-Adam and Madame Grévy. Sarah Bernhardt recited at the latter.

REPUBLICAN MANNERS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND GAMBETTA-A LACK OF OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE AND COURTESY-" LA RE-PUHLIQUE PRANCAISE" AND THE ENGLISH LIB-ERALS-HOW MADAME ADAM ENTERTAINS HER

PARIS, April 12.—The Prince of Wales leaves morrow, and on his way to London will neet at Calais the Princess, his wife, She has been the Court of Denmark on a flying visit, and he as been here chiefly for his pleasure. His evenings in every instance have been spent at the thea tres, and, the play over, he entertained dramatic friends at supper, or was entertained by them en solil comits. The Prince's mornings were devoted visiting the studies of great painters and sculptors and to dejeuners with intimate friends. with a wish expressed by the gossipping French journals, which reported minutely all his movenot send reporters to dog his If I know that he breakfasted ith several theatrical celebrities of both sexes in the studio of Mile. Sarah Bernhardt, and sat to her for a bust likeness, it is from a private source. Always correct on points of etiquette, and disposed to do the polite thing, his Royal Highness took an early opportunity to call on M. Grévy. But he de up his mind not to go to the Palais Bourbon as Gambetta first called on him or sent his secry to inscribe his name in the visitors' book at the Hotel Bristol. Gambetta, probably deeming himself the third person in the State trinity, waits or the heir-apparent of the greatest and most anat crown in the world to take the initiative in aging visits. This the Prince will not do, and I do not see either why he should condescension so far. Ambassadors on New-Year's Day have not been unanimous in going straight from the Elysée to call on M. Martel, the ident of the Senate, and then on M. Gambetta the Petit Bourbon. Some went on the 1st of January of this year, and others did not. When the was sovereign, its President took the pas on M. Thiers until the Rivet Constitution was d, which gave a lease of executive power to the old statesman during the existence of that body. sident of the Chamber of Deputies is not a eign-far from it-and, as M. Clémenceau rday remarked, Ministers constantly say the lobby when he presses this, that, or other Republican measure upon them, The accept thoroughly your reas ill you support is in every respect admirable. But it is folly to lose time in discussing it, the rate being certain to reject it." M. Gambetta does not surely think M. Martel, who is officially above him, is also superior in rank to the Prince of Wales. If I thought the President of the Chamber merely

ed to mark his displeasure at the Bonapartist ifestations of the English Court and aristocracy at Chiselhurst I should say, "Well, by all means, stand upon your dignity and resent as well as you can the Imperialism of the Queen, Royal Family and The Morning Post section of the nobility. and more especially the part taken by her Majthe Duke of Cambridge in promoting the erection of a monument to Prince Louis Napoleon in Westminster Abbey." But Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were quite oleonic as Her Majesty and her children, and, I say it with grief, the Képublique Française was not too proud nor too much affronted by their Lordps' Bonapartism to serve as trumpeter to the in the great electoral struggle. It may be that the trumpet blast was sounded without Gambetta's knowledge, for he was in the country when the unfortunate article which The Standard and The his journal. There was, no doubt, considerable annovance felt here last Summer at the wailing of the English Court and aristocracy over the dashed hopes of the Imperialists. As a counter manifestation to the Chiselburstian one, a fête was given at the Palais Bourbon on the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile.

Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, and, indeed, a higher personage, taking umbrage thereat, the scheme of a Holy Alliance, put forward at Berlin, was adopted at Downing Street and Windsor. But the Prince of Wales was not in this wicked plot, which the electoral success of the Liberals in England has broken up. Last Christmas he expressed at Sandringham to a friend of mine, whose mouth I have it, that he ald not ask better than to be on most friendly terms with the Republicans here, but that owing to their want of earoir fairs he was prevented from mixing with them. On this occan he complained that often as he has been in Paris since the month of August, 1878, M. Gambetta has never called on him, although to give him an opportunity to keep up the social relations beunder such pleasant circumstances at the uner at the Hôtel Bristol, the Prince sent him a copy of an autograph inscription of "The Life of the late Prince Consort,"

BEPUBLICAN ILL-BREEDING. I am constrained with sorrow to admit that Prench Republicans sin greatly in their neglect of social conventions, and I still more deeply regret to observe that their remissness does not arise from ignorance. The old school of Republicans were different, and they piqued themselves on their engaging courtesy and politeness alike to humble and to great folk. In speaking of the old school, I only refer to the generation of which Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, Carnot and Ernest Desmarest are among the rare survivors. Those now on the top of the wheel are sadly deficient in good breeding, which in most cases is derived from the habit of sacrificing self for the pleasure and convenience of others. President Grévy is not a vulgar man ner arrogant, but it is complained that he will not, when old friends write to him, be at the trouble of answering their letters or of telling his secretary that replies are to be sent. General Pettie, the President's side-de-camp, is well bred. M. Du-hausel, the Chef-de-Cabinet, is rather a cub, Grévy's brother Albert, the Governor-General of Algeria, has become so puffed-up as to be, when he is not a se of irritation to those under him, the laughstock of all who approach him. I could not a conceived the alteration which has taken place in him had I not known him a third or fourth-rate before Grévy was elected President, and met him in society when he was in Paris last winth. Nothing is to be said against the Minsters personally, but their subordinates do their set to raise, by their cubbishness and want of poir faire, enemics against them. Coohery, who is blights, polite and an excellent man of business, at the good luck to have for private secretary his

anly son, who resembles him in manners and person.

A discouraging feature in Governmental regions is the augmentations to those who have rendered great acrices, and whe, standing on their dignity, will not pash and oringe in order to keep themselves in the made of official distributors of leaves and fishes. When a class is intent on procuring itself material uts, the finer social graces expressed word politeness die out. Young Frenchmer ak entirely of their pleasures and of politi-

Marie Bière and her child, is a type of the genera-tion to which he belongs. Those rising scramblers after official loaves and fishes who are attached to the State car would be astonished to hear they were not paragons of urbanity and correct bear-Nor can they figure to themselves the possibility of power and patronage ever alipping from their party: Gambetta is not by any means arrogant. I have ever found him the contrary; and I have only experienced civility from his lieutenants. But I hear loud complaints from persons entitled to polite deference of the cavalier manners of his entourage, the members of which have fatuitous Jack Horner notions about their good luck in finding themselves in a splendid palace. "What good boys we must be to have such a delightful time !" they mostly seem to think; and there is no surplus civility for those to whom they have no direct and palpable interest in being attentive. This is what is said. But Gambetta's trusty old Secretary Dumangin and his valet Francois have escaped the censure which the others come in for. No doubt, the position of the upper secretaries is trying, there being such a vast "lobby" of place-hunters at the Palais Bourbon. I have adduced this argument to palliate offences which have been reported to me, and I was told that it is only those who are boldest in pushing who have any chance of being placed upon a favored footing. Gambetta-and indeed Grevy stand each in need of a Sir Philip Owen. Sir Philip was a fine instance of how smooth words and a desire to render faithful service to the State can facilitate business. He never in representing the Prince of Wales at the Universal Exhibition, neglected a social or official duty, or angered a disappointed or a worried exhibitor. THE BONAPARTES RUDE AND COARSE.

In governmental regions here, the carelessness which led to Sedan has yet not been cured. Nobody troubles his head about important trifles. Small cracks in the ship are not, if I may use nautical slang, caulked. A captain stands amidships, a man standing at the wheel follows his signals, and the rest is left à la grace de Dieu, unless there are officials who want to thrust themselves forward. It is for the Republic that Prince Napoleon is rude and coarse-grained, and that the Comte de Paris lacks affability and courtesy. Their deficiency in these respects are striking that thin-skinned, proud people who deplore the surly manners of the governing class would have nothing to hope for in a return to monarchical institutions. Prince Napoleon in soci ety is an intellectual brute. The Comte de Paris is an awkward negligent sloven. Living in France as a half-hidden Pretender has deteriorated the onter and, it is to be feared, the inner man. At an evening party he shocked the lady of the house, a friend of mine it so happens, by thrusting his hands in his trousers pockets and keeping them there. In the matter of studying his convenience he is as bad as the most underbred self-seeking Republican of the new school. His wife is a rough, strong-voiced hoyden, though she has been five times a mother. The birth of her fifth child, "a Prince," saith the Orleanist Moniteur, took place a few days since. Princess Mathilde is good-hearted and able, but a rough diamond. Princess Clotilde—"The Empress" she is called in Jeromite circles—has a thoughtful care for her neighbors interest and convenience; but she is shy and afflicted with dogged manners. A partisan of her husband calls her a nineteenth century Mary Tudor because she is sincere in everything, a bigot in religion, apt to stand on her dignity, resentful, attached to friends meriting her attachment, and wanting in the charms and graces of her sex. Here the parallel ends. The Princess is a mother. Childless Mary adored a husband disposed to adore other women. Pious Clottlde holds in contempt the Vitellius to whom she was given before she was half way through her teens. of her husband calls her a nineteenth cer

TORVISM OF GAMBETTA'S JOURNAL.

Gambetta said in my presence, the day he started for Ville d'Avray, that he would receive there neither letters nor visits. I have not, therefore, ought in his interest to obtain from him an explanation as to the raison d'être of the pro-Tory articles which appeared in his journal. It is my privilege to be in correspondence with many eminent members of the Liberal party in England, and I bave had letters from them expressing their grief and astonishment at the line taken, to the immense satisfaction of Beaconsfield, by the République Français when the electoral battle was hot and undecided. and, indeed, since. To-night, since I commenced this letter, I received the following from an M. P. of tried Liberalism and a pillar of his party :

of tried Liberalism and a pillar of his party:

Is Gambetta sound \$\forall is he only an ambitious politician in hidden sympathy with the sham Imperialism which has broken out in high places here \$\forall \text{ wish I could dare send without breach of confidence a long letter I have had from Lord — [I suppress the name of the nonleman, who was a colleague of Beaconsfield but is now his enemy], about the Hely Alliance against the French Republic. It lays bare every thread of the net which Beaconsfield, Bismarck and "Mrs. Brown"—meaning an filustrious lady—have been wearing around meaning an illustrious lady-hay

which Beaconsileld, Bismarck and "Mrs. Brown"—
meaning an illustrious lady—have been weaving around
the Republic. Is it possible, as Lord—seems to think,
that Dizzy, with satanic are, has been trying to finite
and cajole Gambetts into becoming an executioner of
the liberdes of his country? Austria has been deep in
the plot, and Beust and Turr are all in all with the
Palais Bourbon set. You may read this letter, if you
judge fit, suppressing the name of Lord—Our anguish was great when we found that the Republique
Française was in the van of our enemies.

To this I reply—for I have no doubt the question asked in the above quoted letter will have
heen raised in New-York ere this missive arrives—
Gambetta, on the day on which Lerd Salisbury
passed through Paris en route for Biarits, groaned—in anguish of spirit also—at the apparent hopelessness of the Liberal prospects in England. He
knew about the Holy Alliance plan, but he did not
believe it could succeed. Just before the friend to
whom he had expressed this view of the scheme
propounded at Berlin, taken up at Vienna, and approved of Downing Street, the present foreign
editor of the République Française passed out from
Gambetta's Cabinet. This journalist is a former Communal proscript, and may or may not have
come to the Palais Bourbon for his cue before the
President of the Chamber started for the country.
He has been appointed by M. de Freycinet to, for a
very young man, a lucrative diplomatic post on the
Danube, where he will spend ten out of the twelve
months. Well, the night of the Swedish banquet I
met M. Spuller, the Deputy and whilom the prudent
sub-editor of Gambetta's journal. He came up to congratulate me on the success of the Liberals in the
light of the English ballot-boxes, and to express his
deep concern at the line taken by the
République Française. "They have," he said,
"been letting off a parsel of mischievous nonsense." Later in the week I met a shareholder of
that paper who talked in the same sense, but went
further than M. Spull

A SOIREE AT MADAME ADAM'S. Madame Heine's fête, splendid as it was, was of ess artistic interest than the monthly "ladies" poirce at Madame Adam's, or the soirce musicale, at Doctor Fauvel's. The Editress of the Nouvelle Rerue found berself suddenly deserted by political men, after her first great onslaught upon Bismarck. Of course they would not confess to her, when she sought an explanation, the true motive of their deertion. The excuse they alleged was that their better halves, angry at Madame Adam's keeping all the gentlemen to herself at her Wednesday receptions, ordered them not in future to attend them. To prove to your wives," she said, " how good and generous I am. I shall only invite ladies on the first Wednesday of every month, and as the ordinary run of women have no taste for politics, engage the best artists in Paris to amuse them. My ordinary habitnes may drop in if they like. So said, so done. The first of this series of receptions was a great success, but the ladies who attended were, for the most part, connected with attended were, for the most part, connected with the hiterary or the artistic circles of the Parislan world. Those who had pretty daughters brought them. One of the rosebud beautics was bille. Szarvady, daugater of Muse. Szarvady see Clauss, the celebrated manist. She is a deliatous specimen of the Hungarian type of loveliness, and there is a wild expression in her dark, finabling eyes which enhances her heauty. Madame Turr, who is now as inseparable friend of Madame Adams, was it white antir, and had searled poppies in her cornage and blonde hair. She is a soman of opn-

lent proportions. If Rubens had been painting from imagination the head and bust of a Roman from imagination the head and bust of a Roman from imagination the head and bust of a Roman Empress, he would have done something in the style of Madame Turr, who is a Bonaparte through her mother. Madame Turc has strongly accentuated, but noble and not unwomanly, features. Her skin is of snowy whiteness, and her complexion good. She is the unmistakable descendant of Letitia Ramolini; and she has the ear of Pauline and the family votce, which is discordant. No daughter of the house of Bonaparte ever had a sweet voice. I could blindfold, in a crowded room, lay my hand on Madame Ratazzi, Madame Turr, the Princess Mathilde, or the Duchess de Monchy, were I only to hear any of these ladies speak. Madame Grévy and her daughter (Madame Adam being now the partisan of the Elysés as opposed to the Petit Bourbon) dropped in. these ladies speak. Madame Grévy and her daughter (Madame Adam being now the partisan of the Elysés as opposed to the Petit Bourbon) dropped in. The President's wife acts on Talleyrand's instructions to his nicce; "Directly you find yourself on the wrong side of fifty, muffle up round the neck, and lengthen the skirts of your dresses, for an elderly lady should only show her face."

A RARE ENTERTAINMENT. A large drawing-room was quite filled with ladies, and there was no place of honor for any, not even for Madame Grévy. There was no programme of the entertainment. Madame Adam led her guests from surprise to surprise. Eugalli, of the Opera Comique, sang in Russian some of Glinka's stirring military songs. She has a contralto voice, deep and rich in the lower notes, and very powerful and a little brazen in the higher. Her vocal force is too great for a drawing-room, or even for a small theatre. But she would be an ideal singer at the head of a regiment, advancing to the battle field. A greator artiste-in her genre there is not in the world. She is a tall, finely-formed woman, with a shock of curly blonde harr, and a sonsy, good-na-tured and most expressive countenance. Madame ashock of curly blonde hair, and a sonsy, good-natured and most expressive countenance. Madame Saarvady's Hungarian airs on the planoforte were a dehcious souvenir of the Tsigaines at the last Universal Exhibition. Madame S. does what she pleases with the key-board. She makes it weep, wail, ripple like a brook, shriek, go into costacies of delight, and without apparent effort on her part. Her's is the Viennese style of instrumentation. Sarah Bernhardt recited, holding a book in her hand, poems of Coppée and Leconte de Lisle. The more I see her, the less I like her. She is growing dreadfully affected. Her voice has not a natural timbre. It is sweet, I admit, and the intonations are distinct. Ristori's recitations were otherwise interesting. It was a great treat to hear the Coquellines recite droll selections from comedies. They ines recite droll selections from comedies. The burlesque actors, and the youngest of the brothers bas an Irish twinkle in his eye. His maternal grandfather was an Irish sailor who established himself as a baker in Boulogne after driving there himself as a baker in Boulogne after driving there a baker's cart. Alphonse Daudet is to read next month at a "ladies" soirce at Madame Adam's one of his poems, and Erokmann and Chatrian chapters from a patriotic novel which is to be published in La Nouvelle Revue.

FREIGHTS AND SHIPPING ON THE LAKES

OWNERS OF VESSELS REJOICING IN FAVORABLE CONTRACTS FOR THE SEASON-WEAK FURNACE MEN IN TROUBLE WITH THE HIGH FREIGHTS-COAL, GRAIN AND LUMBER TRANSPORTATION.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CLEVELAND, April 21 .- Vessel men in this region are, as a general thing, well pleased with the outlook, because they had the good sense to make seaon contracts last Winter, when iron ore freights were at the highest point. In about two weeks during last January 1,700,000 tons of Marquette and Escanaba ore were sold and covered with contracts for delivery. About 1,300,000 tons of this ore are to come to Cleve land and adjacent ports on Lake Erie, and the traffic will require at least 150 vessels. Nearly every craft here suitable for the business is chartered for the season, assuring the owners from \$1 75 to \$2 per ton from Escanaba, and \$2 50 to \$2 85 from Marquetts. As they carried ore last season as low as 90 cents from the former port and \$1 25 from the latter, it will be seen that they have good cause for rejoicing. This large quantity of ore, exceeding the entire production of the mines last season, was sold to the furnaces in this region at prices ranging from \$10 to \$1250, or at an advance of about \$5 per ton on last year's prices. It is well understood that many of these large mining companies declared dividends of 40 per cent on their stock valuation for 1879, and some idea may be gained of the enormous dividends they anticipate at the end of this year's business. Mr. Tilden is largely interexted in what is known as the New-York mine, which produced some 60,000 tons of ore last season, and which will in all probability double its production this year; this is one of the sources from which " the barrel " is to be replenished.

There is trouble, however, brewing with the weaker furnace men, who are already talking of repudiating their contracts in view of the recent decline in iron. It is well understood that a number of weak concerns were blown in on the wave of prosperity in this line of business last Fall, and now they find that they cannot pay these prices for ore and compete in the market with foreign tron, and they are asking the ore companies to divide their enormous profits rather than see them forced to the wall. As the ore companies are getting the lion's share, the vessel men do not feel disposed to reduce freights. There is also some anxiety on this account in anticipation of a reduction of wages of the furnace men, which would in all probability lead to numerous strikes and more or less trouble throughout and coal regions. Coal freights to Lake Mich gan ports have declined from 90 cents to 60 cents per tongan ports have declined from 90 cents to 60 cents per ton. The open Winter and the low price of antiracite coal inst season leave the dealers in the Northwest with liberal stocks on hand this Spring, and in consequence the demand is light. Another cause of the break in lake freights, both here and at Chicago, is the early opening of navigation on the lower lakes, while the upper-lake region and the ore ports are still closed with fee. This enabled a part of the ore fleet to put in one trip, in coal up and grain down, before they could possibly get any ore 10 carry. This rush of vessels to Chicago has reduced the rate on corn from 6 cents to 31 cents to Buffalo at the present time; but it is thought that as soon as the upper-lake region opens crain freights will rule higher, as the large amount of grain to be transported will be out of proportion to the number of craft in the

The high freights last Fall and the ore contracts of last Winter stimulated ship-building, and it is an easy matter to count twenty large propelers and barges now on the stocks at various points around the lakes. The tendency is to larger craft, and towing is gradually taking the place of sailing, while every inch of water in the Sault Canal and at the Lime-kins Crossing in the Detroit R ver is utilized. A fair estimate of this tonnage of the takes would exceed 35,000 tons, and it would not include a large amount of rebuilding that has I en done this past Winter. The total tonnage that passed out of commission last season was 18,500 tons, and it was an nuusually stormy year on the lakes, though thus far this season bids fair to exceed it. Making all allowance in this respect necessary, it is safe to estimate an increase of 20,000 tons in the American bottoms on the lakes this season. The estimated production of the Lake Superior mines is about 2,000,000 tons for this year. This, with 13,000,000 busies of grain in Lak Michigan ports to come forward, and the usual amount of lumber, about 2,500,000,000 feet, to be carried, with a lair freightage in coal and merchandise, to the upper lake region, will give active employment to the tonnage of the lakes, and the prospects, at this early day, are certainly good, notwithstanding the present depression in freights. The high freights last Fall and the ore contracts of

OBITUARY.

EZRA B. FRENCH. WASHINGTON, April 24 .- Ezra B. French, econd Auditor of the Treasury Department, died at an arly hour this morning of Bright's disease.

Mr. French was a native of New-Hampshire, where he received a common school education. He afarward settled in Maine, and became Secretary of State. He was elected as a Republican to the XXXVIth Con grass, serving from December 5, 1859, to March 3, 1861.
During his term of service he was a member of the Committee on Manufactures. He was a member of the Peace Congress in 1851. He was appointed as Second Auditor by President Lincoln in August, 1861, and was continued in office by President Johnson, Grant and Hayes.

HAYNES LORD. Haynes Lord, the leading member of the wall-known dry goods house of Haynes Lord & Co., No. 137 Duane-st., died suddenly on Friday at his home, on Staten Island, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was born on March 29, 1800, in Hartford, Conn., and was said to be the oldest dry goods merchant in this city. When a young man he was connected with the house of Porter, Lord & Co., in his native city. When he first came to this city to enter business be was employed by Arnold & Lathrop. In 1836 he started in business for humalf, his firm baing known of different by Arnoid & Lathrop. In 1836 he started in business for himself, his firm being known at different times as Lord & Stebbins, Lord, Warner, Salter & Co., Lord, War-ner, Evans & Co., and Haynes Lord. Mr. Lord leaves a wife and three children. He will be buried on Monday, and the funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-st.

CAPTAIN EDWARD M. WRIGHT. WASHINGTON, April 24 .- Captain Edward M. Wright, of the Ordnanes Department, United States Army, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

Captain Wright was a native of Indiana. and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1866. He became a first fleutenant in 1874, and in 1876 re-ceived his commission as captain.

The Fort Gaines (Ga.) Tribune has an old colored man amous its subscribers who missed his paper one week recently and called at the office to inquire the reason. He was assued that the paper had been malied to him as usual. After studying awhile he said! "When I exceibed for do paper I didn's make my mark and I thought dat mought have something to do wid it. Guod evening, boss."

CHOPS AND ALEAT OLD TOM'S. | need to be dressed in its own peculiar uniform, all of

A CHOP-HOUSE WITH A HISTORY. ONE OF NEW-YORK'S OLDEST DOWN-TOWN RESORTS -THE BROKERS, LAWYERS AND MERCHANTS WHO ENJOY "OLD TOM'S" HOSPITALITY-REM-INISCENCES OF THE ENIGHTS OF THE BOUND TABLE, THE BEEFSTEAK CLUB AND OTHER CLUBS-THE NEW-YORK OF FORTY YEARS AGO. "Old Tom's " chop-house, in Thames-st., is one of the most singular and interesting of down-town resorts, and during the eighty years since it was established has never been without a large circle of patrons. Some of the frequenters of the place have aten their lunches there from a time dating back before the War. There are many interesting stories and reminiscences that group themselves around

the old house, since it was the favorite resort of the

wits of years ago. THE HOUSE AND ITS PATRONS. Swinging over the door of an old chop-house in the narrow lane known as Thames-st., only a few rods from Broadway, is a sign which looks as if it had been battered by the storms and winds of scores of years.
And indeed its weather-beaten appearance does not belie ita age; for the story goes that some time early in the '40s this sign was painted by one of the guests of "Old Tom" Holahan, who in 1839 had assumed charge of the hop-house. Strolling down the gloomy lane from Broadway one sees the portrait of a jolly-looking old fellow, who is eyeing the mug of feaming ale which is on the table by his side. On the opposite of the sign is the portrait of the same man-the "Old Tom," whose name suggests so much to those who are familiar with the history of the place for the last eighty years. A few years after "Old Tom" tools charge of the house he pursuaded Judge Whitley, of New-Jersey, so the story runs, to paint him a sign. The Judge was fond of "Old Tom's" was one of his regular patrons. He had, some skill with the brush. So "Old Tom" procured a slab of mahogany, and after attending ch the Judge would come every Sunday and add a few more touches to the unfinished portraits until at last the sign was completed and was hung up. has swung to this day, contrasting singularly of late years with the aristocratic sign "L. Delmonico" which ne sees on Broadway as he leaves "Old Tom's," and which seems to look down upon its humble rival with dignified scorn.

Although the chop-house has acquired the greater part of its reputation since the time when "Old Tom" took possession, it has an interesting history beginning with the present century. About the year 1800 a Mrs. Weeks opened a beer shep in the corner room of an old twostory frame building which stood at the corner of Thames-st. and what was then Ten-pence Lane, now dignified into Temple-st. Plain and a ibatantial meals were furnished and the house prospered.

In those years the hall of the City Hotel was the favorite place for dances and operatic concerts. At the Union Hotel, in William st., discussions by eminent en, Alexander Hamilton among them, took place weighty legal and political questions. Most of the welling-houses were below Maiden-lane and Cortlandtst., and the Battery was the favorite resort on Summer evenings for the Knickerbocker maidens and their lovers. Lower Brondway, Bowling Green, Broad-st. and Wall-st. were the fashionable quarters of the city. The land in the vicinity of Fourteenth-st. was then ivided into farms and old Dutch homesteads. Many of the old families who lived down-town had country residences on Brooklyn Heights. Conspicuous among the old Knickerbocker houses near the Battery were the Government House, at the Bowling Green, and the Kennedy House, No. 1 Broadway. During the Revolution the Kennedy House was occupied by Clinton and Howe, and there André began his correspondence with Benediet Arnold. Kennedy subsequently became Earl of

In the course of time Mrs. Weeks married William Reynolds, and the alc-house in Thames-st., which eve then reaped substantial benefit on account of its near ness to the City Hotel, took the name of "Old Reynolds's Beer Suop." Reynolds was a cholerto old with many eccentricities, and his jovial guests played many wild prants on him in order to laugh at his exhi bittons of temper. In marked contrast with its present appearance, his shop was dingy, smoky and filled with cobwebs. All this was changed, however, when the present building was built on the site of the old frame

For a few years a man named Mums dealt out the ale to clamorous customers, and finally Thomas Holahan, tho had been employed in the City Hotel on the site of what is now the Borcel Building, bought out Mums's shop, and from that year-1839-the chop house has gone under the name of "Old Tem's." In former times it was frequented by a large number of dry-goods merchants and clerks, but at present business and professional men of all classes, particularly brokers and law-yers, meet at the smooth, highly polished tables of hard

As one enters the room he sees on the left a table covered with uncocked meats, fish and vegetables, the sight of which tends to whet one's appetite. Behind the counter, nearly in front of the door, stands Thomas Holahan, not the "Original Old Tom," but his son. " Tom " is a quiet, busy man, who moves around the small room takwing a word or two with this or that old customer, and every little while hastening back to the counter to make change. At very abort intervals when trade is liveliest, that is at the lunch hour, Tom takes from one of the pegs behind him a toby which is filled with foaming ale and places it beside the chop just ordered perchance by the broker, whose head is filled with his orning's success or failure on the "street." The room is irregular, and on the dark walls hang ten or a dozen engravings and prints. The scene of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, portraits of Henry Clay, Franklin Pierce and Mary, Queen of Scots, a view of the Senate Chamber in the days of Webster, Clay and Calhoun, and a sporting print called "The Horse Fair" are among the pictures. "Old Tom's" is a capital place in which to study types of character during the busy hour. The merchant and his clerk meet here upon an equality. At one table recently was a School Commissioner who has depended upon "Oid Tom's" for his steaks for twenty years or more; at another a couple of young Englishmen, who were devou-ing their chops and ale with great relish; at enother sat an old customer, past middle age, who had brought his by from New-Jersey in order to acquaint him with the delicacies of "Old Tom's" larder; at another sat a quartet of young brokers, whe were laughing over the well-told stories of one of their number; and at another was a group of politicians carpestly discussing queswas a group of politicians carbestly discussing questions which they evidently thought were of momentous importance to the nation. Scattered here and there on the tables are newspapers, weekly and daily, which give the piace a homelike, inviting appearance.

"Old Tom's" has been a favorite resort for clubs of young men. In the old days when the first families lived well down-town, the chop-house was much visited in the evening. These it was mere of an ale-house and less of an eating-house. A dozen congenial spirits would meet by a tacit sort of understanding, order their ale, fill their pipes, and settle themselves for a lone evening of song, jokes and wirty stories. In those days the opera and the theatres were down-town, and "Old Tom's" was an attractive place in which to taik over the latest sluger or actor. Now, however, the place is shut up in the evening, the up-town current having carried the patrons of the ale-house out of reach in those hours. That the cooking of the house at the present day is good is testified to by many of the members of the well-known Beefsteak Chib, whose favorite dish is a july, tender steak. Fitz Greene Halleck and other "Kuights of the Round Table" were accustomed to meet at "Old Tom's "hospitable board. All of them had homorary littles of some sort, and as most of them lived in the neighborhood they could safely enjoy very late houre over their foaming mugs. These young fellows, most of them journalists and literary men, met with considerable regularity, although their club was a club only in manne. Still each man had his peculiar seat, and was expected to be present to occupy it. Several rules, one of them being that no one should put his hat on the table, were rigorously enforced, a violation resulting in a fine. In each case objection was made to tions which they evidently thought were of momentous

fellows, most of them journalists and literary men, hele with considerable requisitify, although their club was a club only in name. Still each man had his peculiar seat, and was expected to be present to occupy it. Several rules, one of them being that no one should put his had on the table, were rigorously enforced, a violation resulting in a fine. In case objection was made to take fine a court would be immediately organized, and a trial, causing the most uproarlous lun, would follow.

It is interesting to bear Tom tell now how those good old days have goue; how the establishment of the dry goods quarter of the city in its prescut place changed the character of his ale house. He loves to dwell on the lime when he, a lad of ten or twelve years, sold operallibrotos at Castle Garden, where balls and other festivals as well as cutertainments were given; when Jenny Lind appeared at the Irving House, and was serenaded by the Volunteer Fire Department. Young Tom was in the Fire Department then, and says that this was the custom of "the boys" who were surrous that every great singer or actor who came to Now-York should give them a benefit. Madame Porlat, stil at Wallack's, was at one time leading lady at the old Broadway Theatre in what is now worthest. John Gilbert, Mrs. About and Mrs. Pope were also of this theatre, the propletor being Colonia Mann, of Philadelphie, who was constantly involved in law auits. Tom is fond of speaking also of John Brougham's finished acting; and of the varied fortunes of the Bowery Theatre and the old Park Theatre in Parkerow, which was barned date in the '40c. "Everybody lived down town in those old days," said he, receasily, dividing his attention, as he taked, impartially between an attentive Thindre of the varied fortunes of the Bowery Theatre and the old Park Theatre in Parkerow, which was burned date in the '40c. "Everybody lived down town in those old days," said he, receasily, dividing his attention, as he taked, impartially between an attentive Thindre of the coronic of the c

DEATH IN THE STEERAGE.

UNUSUAL MORTALITY AT SEA.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY ISTO THE CAUSES OF THE THE

TEEN DEATHS ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP OHIO. The thirteen deaths occurring during the royage among the immigrant children who arrived on the steamship Ohio, of the North German Lloyds Con pany, on Friday, was made the subject of specia investigation by Superintendent Jackson, of the Bureau of Emigration, yesterday. The Ohio mad the voyage from Bremen to New-York in days, and brought to this 1,342 immigrants, among whom were 272 under ten years of age, and 156 under one year of age. Of the whole number 500 were Poles, and most of the remainder were Germans. Yesterday morning some of the families whose children had died during the voyage entered complaint at the office of the Commis Emigration that their children died from the effects of overcrowding and foul air. The ages of the children were between seven months and three years, and their deaths occurred between April 8 and 22, two dying on the 13th and four on the 19th. The report of the steamer's surgeon, Dr. Opeins, states that the children died from pneumonia, diphtheria and abdom inal catarrh. The witnesses examined by Superintend ent Jackson were Mrs. Wilhelmina Pescheike, Mrs. Augusta Schalafsky, Mrs. Valentia Pilipsky and others Mrs. Peschelke, a native of Pomerania, Prussia testified that she started on the voyage with two children, both of whom were in good health She found sleeping accommodations on the main deck, which was covered over, but so great was the crowd that the passengers were compelled to sleep upon any parts of the deck which they could find, covering the floor so thickly that it was a difficult matter to move about without stepping on some one. So far as she knew, the sexes were not separated. thick and foul, owing to a lack of ventilation. All were not properly supplied with food, there being no system in its distribution, and all at meal-times rushed to help themselves, the strong est securing the first places and crowding the weak persons away. On last Sunday her youngest child was taken sick. Its flesh was hot and tongue parched. She held it in her arms, there being no room for exercise. The ship's physician administered medicine, but the child died the same night. The supply of water was inadequate, and when none could be obtained she was ompelled to purchase bottled beer of the steward.

Mrs. Schalafsky testified that she and her husband had mbarked with three children, one of whom died during the voyage. They were all strong and hearty when they entered the ship. On the sixth day out the young est child was taken sick with fever. The ship's doctor prescribed for it, but before he saw it a second time the child died. She had no doubt that the death of the child was caused by the feul air of the cabin. She had often been bungry but, owing to the great crowd, her husband could not get what they needed. She corroborated the testimony of the previous witness in regard to the overcrowded condition of th vessel, and of hundreds sleeping on the floors. Other witnesses gave similar testimony, all declaring their belief that the children died because of foul air caused by overerowding,

Testimony for the company was given by Captain Gustave Meyer, of the Ohio, and the steamer's surgeon, Dr. G. Opeitz. Captain Meyer said that there enough berths for the passengers after the first night.
Many of them, however, preferred to sleep on the floor. One thousand one hundred and fifty berths were put up for this voyage. Many of the passengers complained of too much air instead of too little. In regard to the food, the captain said that he visited the steerage three times a day, and was present when most of the meals were served and when the fresh water was served. Fully 25 per cent more rations were cooked than the regulations required. The Poles, of whom there 500 on board, behaved very badly, and frequently one man got the rations for several persons. There were 7.890 pounds of fresh meat on board when the Ohio left 7.800 pounds of fresh meat on board when the Ohlo left Bremen, and this was all used up on the voyage. In his opinion the deaths of the children were not caused by the foul air, but were rather due to the fact that the mothers neglected the instructions of the doctor. As soon as the children were taken sick, they were removed to the hospitals, where they were fed with the food used at the officers' table. All the adults that were on the ship were landed in good health, and all the children who died were Poles, and were neglected by their mothers. The captain said no complaints were made to him by the passengers. The German law determines the number of passengers which a steamy

Rumlike, the fourth officer of the ship, who had charge of the steerage during the voyage.

Dr. Opeits said that he had three hospitals under his charge. The children were all taken to these as soon as they became sick, but in some cases the mothers were unwilling to let them remain there alone. He did not think that the deaths of the children were caused by the bad air of the steerage. It was very difficult to treat the children successfully, as the mothers were so super sititous that they were unwilling to follow his directions.

Dr. Herman Schumacher, the German Consul-General at this city, has requested that all the testimons in the case be sent to him, so that he can forward to to the German Minister at Washington, if he thinks it advisable.

visable.
Complaint was entered yesterday by three emigrant passengers of the steamer Hobenstaufer, also of the North German Lioyds Company, which arrived yesterday. The affiliavits set forth that Richard Libere, Michel Meyer and Lo Schmidt made contract to be transday. The affiliavits set forth that Richard Libere, Michel Meyer and L o Schmidt made contract to be transported to Now-York by the steamer Rieh, but in the office of the Lloyds Company at Bremen they were advised to start by the Hohenstanfer, which it was stated, would go ahead of the Rheen and land them in New-York sooner. Over 600 Germans and Austrans took passage, under the impression that they were to sail directly to New-York. After the steamer sailed it was ascertained from the sailors that the ship would stop at Christiana. Norway, where it did stop and remained two and a half days. Here 600 genero passengers were taken on board. The affidavits contain allegations of bad treatment, overcrowding and insufficient food. The testimony of John A. Stearmann, purser of the Hohenstaufer, was taken yeaterday in the case by Superintzonient Jackson. Mr. Stearmann testified that no complaints had been made to him, and that the steamer had not been overcrowded.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCE SOUGHT FOR BIGAMY. A suit for absolute divorce has been brought the City Court of Brooklyn on the part of John Dewer, age twenty-one, against his wife, Mary Dower, age nine teen. They were married in 1878, and lived happily a first. About two months ago Dewer, who is a German baker, went to Chicago to arrange for a situation. It his absence Mrs. Dewer visited one of the numerous "dime museums" in Fulton-st. Brocklyn, and made the acquaintance of one Henry Ruben, a glass-blower, there employed. She professed to be unmarried, and the acquaintance throve so vizorously that they were married on March 7, in this city, and began housekeeping at No. 89 Chrystle-st. After a few weeks Ruben learned that his wife had a mother-in-law, and discovered upon inquiry, much to his surprise, that she also possessed another husband. When she was informed of his knowledge she did not deny the facts, and a separation followed. Upon his return Dewer heard of what had occurred in his absence, and instituted divorce proceedings.

WRONG WAY TO COLLECT A FEE. A suit of a peculiar nature was tried before Judge Sinnott and a jury in tac Marine Court on Friday ast, and resulted in a verdict yesterday. The complain charged that on November 3, 1878, Neil McCallum, an old merchant of this city, with a friend who desired some legal papers drawn, entered the office of Chaun cey S. Truax, a lawyer, who drew up the documents : cey S. Truax, a lawyer, who drew up the decuments required. Truax then demanded from McCallum his fee, which the latter rerused to pay on the ground that the work was not for him, and that the man who ordered it was in the office. Mr. McCallum asserts that Truax locked the door, saving he would not let him out until the money was paid. As soon as released Mr. McCallum sought his attorneys, Colonel Badger and David witchell, and suit for \$1,000 damages was negun against Truax. The latter on the stand admitted having drawn the bolt, but claimed it was locked only a few moments. The yerdict recovered, with costs, amounts to \$250.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, April 24 .- The following spe tial order has been issued by the War Department;
With the approval of the Secretary of War, the follow ing interchange of stations of regiments se hereby an ounced: The lat Infantry is transferred from th Department of Dakota to the Department of Texas, to relieve the 25th Infantry. The former regiment will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, reporting to the Department Commander; and the 25th Infantry will proceed to Fort Randall for assignment to posts by the Commanding General of the Department of Dakota.

the Commanding General of the Department of Dakota. As many of the collated men of the 25th Infantry will be transferred as may be required to till the 24th Infantry to the standard of 300 men.

An Army Setting Board having found Captain William S. Coller, 4th Infantry, incapscitated for active service, and that his incapacity is not the result of an incident of service, he is, by direction of the President, wholly retired from the service, to take effect April 27. Captain Eugens B. Gibbs, Assetant Quarterment-will report for duty to the Commanding General, Department of Dakota.

Leave of absence granted Surgeon John Moore is ex-

ment of Dakota.

Leave of absence granted Surgeon John Moore is extended two months.

Leave of absence for six months from May 1 is granted
First-Licetenant C. L. A. Totten, 4th Artillery. At
the expiration of his leave he will proceed to join this
buttery in the Department of California. A boy can imagine almost anything; he can tog an old shot-gan about all day without firing at a bring thing and be under the increasion that Le's having a howling good time. Dut all altempts to induce a boy to imagine that he's killing Indians, when he is sawing wood have proved futtle.—[Bristof (Penn.) Observes.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Sin: I wish to call the attention of the Interested to an enterprise comparatively new of future benefit, not only to those for whom signed, but to the community at large. I alway "New-York Bible and Fruit Mission to Hospita the coffee-house that has been opened in with it. The title hardly embraces the awark. It is a well-known fact that there are every year at the feet of East Twenty-sixth-st. institutions of the Islands as many as 50,000 comprising the convict, the inchriste, and the c comprising the convict, the inchriste, and the central cent. To quote from a report on the Mission: "Fris less and disheartened, these people are turned as upon a world which not unreasonably suspects the condemned, and lends a tardy sympathy to a class wholly catracted by society." For these unfortung persons the liquor dealer, with his too-easily cause resort, hes in watt; and discouraged by non-successfinding employment, with tendencies not wholly quered, behold the haif-reformed victim of him turned into a dangerous member of society, to be as consigned to the reformatory; or, worse still, left to depredate upon the community.

to depredate upon the community.

A number of prominent and charitable ladies themen formed an association under the name. alluded to ; and through the aid of a few of our p nent citizens, a building was constructed, wh August 9, 1879, opened its doors in East Twenty st., opposite the main entrance of Bellevue Host The edifice is a substantial brick one, two at high, and contains, besides chapel and reading room garden attached, a coffee-room, where a soffered to the classes sliuded to for the poison find a good.comfortable home, friendly advice and co sei, and all those influences which tend to soften the heart of even the most degraded by finding that he is not looked upon as a pariah, an ostracised obje looked upon as a pariab, an ostracised object of fear and distrust. A good meal may be enjoyed at the trifting expense of a few cents; the design being to avoid all tendency to pauperize; yet if any person is unable to pay, the managers give him the same food without recompense, while a reading-room opens its doors to those who desire to avail themselves of its privileges. To this refuge many resort whom no other ennrity reaches, and who but for it would relapse into their former state. Not always successful, perhaps, the result is far better than could be supposed, and is enough to encourage the managers to hope for great unitimate benefit and enable them to ask help to carry on the work already began under such favorable auspices. Not only is this branch of it worthy of assistance, but also the other departments, one of which sends its emissories through the hospitals to carry conforts and inxuries to already began under such avoice capacitation, and is the other departments, one of which sends its emissories through the hospitals to carry comforts and inxuries to those unfortunates who, lacking home and friends, are confided in illness to the large public institutions. On the coffee-house, which a liberal citizen of New-York has already helped into existence, there is still a balance due of over \$1,000, which must be made up in funds. Any contributions for this may be sent to the treasurer of the association, Miss E. H. Rodman, No. 132 West Twenty-third-st, and will be gratefully received as an aid to an immediate termination of present difficulties. Clothing and provisions of any kind may be sent direct to the building of the sasociation, Nos. 416 and 418 East Twenty-axith-st. This kind of help is particularly solicited both for the coffee-house and the hospitals. Fruit, jellies or ices for the sick will be thankfully received. Books for the reading room, particularly books of travel and adventure suitable for youths and young men, will be very acceptable. Feeling, as the association does, that its work must appeal to the sympathies of all classes in the community, it rests its demand for help on its own merits, and on the generous interest which so salutary an undertaking must necessarily awaken.

New York, April 23, 1880. New-York, April 23, 1880.

QUENCHING A FIRE IN A COAL MINE.

Sir: On the night of May 3, 1879, the caker at the Stanton Shaft in Wilkesbarre cang and burned down; the pumps were stopped and the mine filled with water. The company succeeded in get-ting the shaft, which is 840 feet deep, pumped out in October, but on one of the gangways a slope up from the bottom of the shaft, about 500 feet in length and 200 feet vertical height, was found to be on fire, baving caught from the burning gas in the mine, and when the water rose in the slope, the air being compressed by it, prevented the water from rising in that part of the mine. The fire was burning so briskly they were compelled to let the mines fill with water again to prevent the entire mine from getting on fire. To get the water to rise into the A shaped spex of the coal measures where the fire was, they employed Mr. John Muirhead, of this place, to drill a hole six inches in diameter to strike the gang way at the highest point to let the air out, so that the water would rise and fill the cavity.

At the depth of 602 feet he found the indications of the internal fire, and the borings came up very het. As 667 feet his drills got fast in the heated rock and coal, for, instead of coming out in the gangway, he was in the solid coal at one side of it. His method of peting his drill loose was rather novel. After all the known methods had falled he had 670 feet of inch pipe, weighting 1,009 pounds, attached to the beam of his drilling machine, and connecting the pipe with a powerful pump he forced a stream of water through the pipe at a pressure of 200 counds to the square inch. The end of the pipe fitted with a circular sized bit, and by working the drilling apparatus he succeeded in removing the obstruction and getting his drill out, after drilling to the bottom of the vein—685 feet. The air could not escape, so to remove the partition of coal between the gangway and the hole they put down a cartridge of giant nowder ten feet long, charged with 100 pounds of gaari powder, and fired it with a battery. The powder had only about 30 per cent glycerine, and did not prove strong enough to burst the barrier. The push had puly about 30 per cent glycerine, and did not prove strong enough to burst the barrier. The runsday they put in a larger charge of 80 per cent glycerine on the glycerine exploded it made very little above at the top, but when the water filte he hole began to rush down At the depth of 602 feet he found the indications of water filled the following his devery little show at the slycerine exploded it made very little show at the top, but when the water in the hole began to rush down it carried with it the rope that held the cartidge and the battery wires, and Mr. Smith, of Plymouth, who was fring the charge, while endeavoring to save his battery from being dragged away and broken, was caught in a coll of the rope as it ran out and his arm was nearly torn from his shoulder and broken.

The main interest is this experiment will be reached after the water is pumped out and they have seen what the effect of a large clarge of nitro glycerine has been at that great depth and under the great pressure of over 600 feet of water. Torpedoes are used in oil wells, but the exact effect is not known.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., April 20, 1880.

A WORD NOT EASILY NATURALIZED.

To the Editor of The Tribuna. SIR: A late paragraph in THE TRIBUNE speaks of U. S. Grant in "regimentals," I would like to prorest against this use of a word which is gradually receping into American literature. Once in England when almost every regiment had a distinctive dress, the mass of the word to denote the specific uniform of a particular regiment was proper, and some regiments have worn distinction for the uniform they were at notable worn distinction for the uniform they were at notable battles. Only in this restricted cense, it seems to me, can the word be used to indicate military dress. In the United States army soldiers wear a uniform, and not regimentals, though slight changes in trimming indicate the different arms of the service. To designate the dress of some of our military organizations the use of the word would be proper, because each is unlike the other. Again, the person alluded to was a general officer, and could nardly he said to be one of a regiment. Abreid where colonel of a regiment is an honorary distinction sometimes bestowed upon a General officer, the honorary Colonel might upon occasion wear the uniform of the regiment, and thus be said to be in regimentals, but it is not so with us. We never speak of the Continental regimentals, but of the Continental uniform; we say Naval uniform, we epek of the uniform of the Marine Corps. Let us write military uniform and not regimentals.

Brooklyn, April 20, 1880.

Brooklyn, April 20, 1980.

DEFIANCE OF SACRED DUTY AT WEST POINT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The old, vexed question respecting the rightso: our African citizens is again brought forward, again to be adjusted. Nor is this to be the last time, ind ding by the recent development of facts in the West

Point trouble.

The question of vital importance to the people is not The question of vital importance to the people is not whether Cadet Whittaker is the victim of a brutal outrage, or, indeed, whether any assault has been made at all. There is a principle involved which lies at the basis of the Rejublic, founded as it is upon an acknowledgment of and respect for the rights of every eithers. It must have snocked every over of justice that in our Military Academy, a school established for the purpose of educating the words of the Government to their of the principles and protect the rights of its officers, there is a systematic defiance of large sacred duties. Cadet Whitteher, a criticus of the United States, by mental attainment fitted to enjoy the advantages of a military achool, by virtue of his citizenship, should command courteous and sympathetic attention.

If the officers at West Point are unable to inforce the humans has of civil equality remove them, and publicate the future. Londoners of our country is but distorted to one of its principles.

New York, April 20, 1880.

A SERVANT HUNT IN CALIFORNIA

A SERVANT HUNT IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Editar of The Trabuse.

Sir: Under date of April 8, 1880, a sick lady in Sauth Barbare writes to her father in Rhode Island: "I think I have turned the corner again, but it was a slow and doubtful process this time, for everything was against me. After descairing of finding any woman, I took back our faithful servant of last year with her broken arm etill belpleas, but her true heart with her broken arm etill belpleas, but her true heart with her stewn and I becam to improve as soon as may another's two, and I becam to improve as soon as may came. Our Chinsman has learned a good deal, loo; so we are much better off. What we should do wetman these chinamen it is frightful to think. More than const these chinamen it is frightful to think. More than const when too weak to dress I have got up out a new and wrapped in shawsh have driven for miles on the farm trace of rome woman who unjust be induced 5, constant in a secummodation, only to find my journey use loosing in Sau Franchec for me, whicut being with to find any woman who would leave the sire of good wages. And this is the country in a which to find any woman who would leave the sire of mental of the country in which works are starving and from which the Chinameter of the sire of the starving and from which the Chinameter of the sire of the starving and from which the Chinameter of the star